## Electoral Reform-New Pian of Voting.

Correspondence of The Tribuse. VERMONT, Monday, Feb. 3, 1851. DEAR GREELEY: I have read over with a good deal of interest what you say in the Weekly Trib. wae of Jan. 11, in regard to the election of Presidents by the people. As to National Conventions I agree with you, and as to your substitute I agree with you in the main, but have some few objections in the direction of its practicability, which, with your leave, at some future time, I shall state and urge provided you continue to advocate your

special plan. Meanwhile allow me to suggest for your consideration the outline of a new mode of election in general. It is needless to dwell on the well known fact that our present modes of election are very imperfect and liable to be perverted and converted to strange purposes. The new mode which I am about to aketch is not, as it seemed to me, liable to these objections, and is capable of almost universal use-and may be called

Election by Number. Each voter to write on his ticket the names of as many of the prominent candidates for the office in question as he thinks proper and prudentnumbering them 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. according to his preference. For example, a ballot for Governor

may read thus:

For Governor.

1. John Doe.
2. Richard Roe.
5. John Smith.

3. David Ames.
4. Moses Baker.
5. John Smith.

The proper authority to canvass and declare ac cording to the following rule, viz:

If any candidate has of No. 1 votes a majority of all the votes cast, he is to be declared electedotherwise that candidate is to be declared elected whose name is found written on the greatest number of ballots: Provided, in case of a tie between the two highest candidates, that one of them is to be declared elected who shall have the largest number of No. 1 votes.

To illustrate: let us suppose a Presidential Election has taken place with the following result of electoral balloting, viz : (at random.)

No. 1'a. No. 7a. No. 5'a. Total. ....260 175 75 450 ....150 125 100 375 ....100 75 150 325

N. B. That if there was no vote higher than 450 Clay is elected, because he had a larger number of No. 1 votes than Cass, i. e. 200 to 125. Without further comment for the present, I

leave it with you. Very respectfully, your fellow Remarks.

We must oppose any plan or project that requires an alteration of the Federal Constitution, as this does. We consider such alteration morally impossible, and therefore resist any movement looking toward it as involving a waste of time and attention. Our correspondent's plan does not propose to remedy a specific evil or abuse, but to change the mode of elections generally. We apprehend this could not succeed even in a single State; we are sure it could not Ed. Trib. in the Nation.

## Capital Punishment-A Request from the British Parliament. A very important movement has been made in

the British Parliament, in reference to the subject of Capital Punishment. Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary, has, through ABBOTT LAWRENCE, our American Minister, in London, asked our Government for facts. This request will be met by a Special Mission. Rev CHARLES SPEAR, Editor of The Prisoner's Friend Boston, has been appointed for that purpose, and he has just returned from Washington with a letter to Sir George Grey, from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Mr. Spear will proceed to London on the 1st of May. Probably he will take passage in the American line of steamers. Mr. Spear depends on private aid to enable him to accomplish his purpose. Large meetings were field in Washington, and a noble response was made to the call from the British Government. Meetings were also held in Baltimore and Philadel phis. From the latter city, a letter will be ad. dressed by the women of Philadelphia to the women of Great Britain. It is expected that thousands will sign this letter.

Is it not time for New-York to respond to this National call from the mother country ? Were a meeting called, the largest hall might be filled -We trust that Mr. Spear will consent to address such a meeting before he leaves on his mission. The document he had will show the nature of the

THE PRISONERS FRIEND-EXTRA.

THE PRISONERS' FRIEND—EXTRA.

A Request from the British Parliament for information relating to the Criminal Lance of the United States.

BEAR FRIEND—We address you in relation to a very important movement in the British Parliament. A request has been made to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister in London, for facts in relation to the Criminal Laws of the United States. Mr. Lawrence forwarded the request to Wm. B. Calboun, the late Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, and as we had many facilities for answering many of the questions they have been placed in our hands and are as follows:

1. In how many States does Capital Punishment exist by law, and to what crimes is it attached!

11. Has Capital Punishment always formed a part of the Orininal Code of such States, if not, when was it introduced!

Oriminal Code of such States, it among the code of such States who lill. The number of per ors in each of such States who lill the number of per ors in each of the THELE last years, have been executed during each of the THELE last years,

111. The number of per ors in each of such States who have been executed during each of the THREE last years, and for what crimes?

1V. The NUMBER of capital sentences which have been commuted during the same period, and the nature and duration of the commuted sentence?

V. The MANNER in which capital sentences are carried into effect; the THREE allowed between sentence and execution; the TREATMENT of the criminal during this interval as to intercourse with friends, etc. Whether the execution is public, or in whose presence it is carried into effect, and under what regulations?

VI in which of the States does Capital Punishment Not exist by law? Has it ever existed in such Sistes, and if so, when was it abolished?

exist by law? Has it ever existed in such Sistes, and if so, when was it abolished? VII What in such States are the punishments for those crimes for which Capital Punishment is elsewhere indicted,

VIII. What is the comparative effect, so far as it can be ascertained, of these respective punishments on the highest

conscially mirred.

Vill. What is the comparative effect, so far as it can be ascertained, of these respective punishments on the highest class of offencers?

IX. In the States in which there is no Capital Punishment, are the punishments for the highest class of crimes elsewhere capitally punished, fully carried out, or are commutations frequent?

To facilitate the replies to these questions from the British Parliament, Prison-keepers, Judges, Santesmen, Clergymen, and others, are respectfully invited without reference to sect or party, to forward replies, reports, etc., (post paid) to the subscriber on or before the first of April, 1851.

To carry out still further the object of a mission so immensely important to the prosperity of society generally, and the mutual good will of two great nations, we have consented to spend, at least, six months in traveling over Europe. Many advantages must result from such a visit.

I. A valuable information in regard to the treatment of criminals may be ascertained.

The subscriber feels the need of a hearty sooperation, and he rolicits such aid as will enable him to meet the unavoidable expenses of the journey. The sum necessary is one thousand dollars. Three hundred may now be relied on, and several distinguished men in Boston have piedged assistance. The time for leaving will be May 1, 1851.

Friends: The time is short. The mission is important. All sects are invited. In thus doing, we are humbly imitating Him who has said, "I was sick and in prison, and ye came unto me."

CHARLES SPSAR.

Ecitor of Prisoners' Friend, 3 Cornhill, Boston.

Boston, January, 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, {
 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, }
 Those presents may centry that the Knowless, Abbett Lewrence,
 American Minister to the Court of St. James, having arphed to the
 Secretary of the Courtmonwealth of Massachusetts, for information
 secretary to the law of the United States concerning Capital Funish-

ment, the said Sec etary employed Rev. Charles Spear named in the regain g massport on that purposes.

And it is further certained, that the said Rev. Charles Spear, from
And it is further certained, that the said Rev. Charles Spear, from
And it is further certained, and about the long attention to the subject
is well accommon and his extensive means and adomation, is,
Capital Punishment, and his extensive means and adomation in the descret information. our opinion, well quanted to furnish the desired information Arass Walker, Secretary, GEO, S. BOUTWELL, Governor.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate-President's Boston Message-Mr. Clay. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Monday night, Feb. 24. The Senate at last have closed the debate on the President's Message, and referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. And what will be the result ? The Senate will give the President any necessary power over the military, or perhaps I ought to say militia, to carry all laws into execution; and the President will be too wise and prudent to use any such power, unless as the very last resort, when no other means will be left for the execution of his duty to the Constitution. I do know that the President will not resort to any harsh measures, unless in a case of absolute necessity, which I cannot see has arisen. And the matter will terminate to the satisfaction of the public generally, excepting Mr. CLAY and W. L. GARRISON. They will both be disappointed and angry; but as they have had the first part of the heat, it seems but a matter of jus-tice that they should yield in the last half. Mr. CLAY was much more temperate and courteous in his language and manner, to-day, than in the commencement of the debate, on Friday. He spoke of the people of Boston (or, I believe, he called them "citizens,") as human beings, posses-sed of some good qualities. I do not mean to say that he called them human beings, but he did not class the people and the "creatures" in the same

category to-day.

I know you will object to my strictures upon Mr. CLAY, but if the man I most honored upon earth presumed upon his position to be unjust, overbearing and tyrannical, I would find fault with I should have no right to condemn these in a man to whom I was indifferent, if I could excuse them in a man whom I particularly

nored and admired. The House are laboriously at work on the appropriations, and probably will keep it up the remainder of the session; and in the few days left

they will find enough to do.

In regard to the Tariff, its friends are more to blame than the Opposition. When STRONG'S amendment was attempted, you will remember I wrote you that it would be "an abortive at-tempt." I knew it could not get in; and I just as well know that a modest, supple bill, depending upon its merits instead of champagne at the National, could pass. But the friends of the Tariff were so disheartened by Strong's failure, they will not dare try again. Well, if the friends would not make the effort, there certainly could be no expectation that the opposition would Probably even now there will be a slight amend ment on the valuation, but there is no time for anything more. The time has been frittered However, there will be a change, I hope, before any great commercial crash; but it mi ow. I am no fatalist; the will be's of this world depend upon effort and the use of

## The Effort for a Modification of the Tariff.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 25. Upon the struggle this morning to get in some Tariff modifications as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, in Committee of the Whole, there were some six or eight Opposition votes in favor, while Messrs. Toomes, CLINGMAN and STEPHENS and one or two other ultra Southern Whigs voted against. The votes (taken by tellers) were otherwise strict party votes on sustaining the decision of an Opposition Speaker, who ruled the amendment out of order. Whether there would have been any better result must be small ment been offered to Senator HUNTER'S bill, to which the amendment would have been unques-tionable, is very doubtful. The Opposition have made up their minds against anything of the kind made up their minds against anything of the simi, except, perhaps, the project of "throwing a sprat to catch a school of herrings" in Pennsylvania. There might be some prospect of the Postage bill if there was not a determined and (as was shown upon the Harbor bill) a factious and upprincipled minority in opposition in the House. At this stage of the session, with such a minority practiced in Parliamentary expedients to contend against, it seems vain to expect that the Senate bill will go through the House. So far as the friends of the bill are concerned there is not much doubt of their willingness to accept the Senate bill as the best thing that can be done at present.

Among the amendments proposed as modifica-tions of the Tariff, the following offered by Mr.

tions of the Tarill, the following offered by Mr.
Grinnell, is the most comprehensive, and would probably have been the most satisfactory.

Sec.—And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of A ord next, in lieu of the duties beretoface imposed by law on the articles berelander monitioned, the following rates of duties shall be levied, cohected, and prid, upon pig from, old and scrap from, castings of from, from m siabs, blooms, bars or boths, failroad from, from as less from m siabs, blooms, bars or boths, failroad from the coherence. pinon in saits, bloness, bars or bolts, ratironal from from as less ans tires; upon brazlers nail, wire, spike, all and other reds; upon band, scroll, sheet, and hoop tron; bolter or bate tron, and every description of hammered, rolled, or all from not berein specified, and upon tron wire and spikes, the duties shall be assessed upon the average prices with all charges subject to duty by law added thereto which like descriptions of iron bore in the principal poits of the country whence imported during the ten calcular years immediately preceding the year of importation, such values and charges to be accertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis upon which the duties shall be assessed for each succeeding fical year; and upon the average values so ascertained and declared, the duties small be thirty-seven and one-laif per centum ad valuerem: Provided further, and declared, the duties shall be thirty-seven and one-laif per centum at valorem: Proxided further, That any excess of duty imposed by this set over existing laws on any railroad iron imported for the use of any railroad within two years after the passage of this act, and actually and permanently laid down for the use of such railroad within three years after the passage of this act, shall be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury on axisfactory proof being formlabed that such from was so imported and laid down; that on and after the first day of April next, the duties one illusteed oil, and non all manufactures combe remitted by the Secretary of the Treasmy or standard ry proof being furnished that such from was so imported and laid down; that on and after the first day of April next, the duties upon illused (d), and upon all manufactures composed wholly or in part of cotton, not otherwise provided for in this act, shall be thirty per centum ad valorem; and upon windows glass, glass ware, and copperas, and all manufactures composed wholly or in part of cotton, and upon refines sugar, the duties shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem; except on blankwis not coloredor sistined, made wholly of sheep's wood, the actual value of which at the time and place of expert, including all charges subject to duty, shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of dimensions not less than seventy-four by fifty-four inches, the duty upon which shall be itwrity-four ounces per square foot, in sheets of forty-eight lockes long and fourteen inches wide, and upon light in thirty-four ounces per square foot, in sheets of forty-eight lockes long and fourteen inches wide, and upon light and refined copper the duties shall be three-produced of and refined copper the duties shall be three-produced for, and steel, except cast steel, and upon all machinery and manufactures of which from or steel is the material of chief value, except anchors and chain cables, and one-half per centum ad valorem; that on and after the first day of April next, the following articles shall be exempt from duty, in addition to those now exempt by law, namely, indigo, berries, nuts and vegetables used principally in dying or composing dyes, all dye woods in stick, 8-azri wood, cochinesi, grum arabic, grum senegal, grum tragscanth, kelp, kernes, lace dye, madder, modder, tood, shell lack, sumac, incurrence, weld, raw silk, gotta percha unmanufactured, aircorneque, crude brimstone burr stones, grindstones, clay unwrought, palm leaf unmanufactured, and emery stone.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

New-York Town Elections, - Supercious, ST. LAWRENCE CO .- | Complete. White Holes Bowler T J. Hazelton.
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Dekalb—O.M. Fisk.
Depeyster—L. Fay.
E. Fine—A. I. Brown,

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Madrid-R. Edsail.
Masseons-J. B. Andrews.
Pierpont-A. M. Briggs.
Pitcairn-A. Groene.
Potslam-A. Blood.
Rossie-Z. Gates.
Russeil-R. C. Jackson.
Stockholm-D. P. Rose-19.

The Cincinnati Enquirer save that the ult. gave birth to three whelps. geny has been taken from her majesty and given in charge of a bull dog slut, who acts as wet nurse, and is to have charge of their education-

AN AGED COUPLE .- Mrs. Nancy Gordon died at Rockaway, N. J., on the 19th inst, aged near 90. Had she lived till March 17, she would have seen the seventy first anniversary of her marriage. During the whole time she and her husband, who still survives her at the age of 92, have lived within sight of Rockaway Church. This aged pair have had nine children, of whom five survive; fortynine grand children, of whom thirty three survive one hundred and three great grand-child whom seventy four survive, and two great greatgrand children, both still living, making in a ber their descendants, living and dead, one free and sixty-three, of whom one hundred and fourteen still survive.

OUR CHILDREN .... BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

'The beautiful vanish and return not." THEY are stricken, darkly stricken; Faint and fainter grows each breath, And the shadows round them thicken, Of the darkness that is Death We are with them-bending o'er them-And the Soul in sorrow saith, "Would that I had pass'd before them, To the darkness that is Death!

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping, In the grave yard, still and lone, Where the winds, above them sweeping, Make a melancholy moan, Thickly round us—darkly o'er us— Is the pall of sorrow thrown; And our heart beats make the chorus Of that melancholy moan.

They are waking, brightly waking, From the slumbers of the tomb, And, enrobed in light, forsaking Its impenetrable gloom.
They are rising—they have risen—
And their spirit forms illume. In the darkness of Death's prison,

The impenetrable gloom. They are passing, upward passing, Dearest beings of our love, And their spirit forms are classing In the beautiful above :

There we see them-there we hear them-Through our dreams they ever move, And we long to be anear them In the benutiful above. They are going, gently going, In their angel robes to stand, Where the River of Life is flowing

In the far-off distant land. We shall mourn them—we shall miss them
From our broken little band;
But our souls shall still caress them. In the far off Silent Land. They are singing, sweetly singing,

Far beyond the vale of Night— Where the angel harps are ringing, And the Day is ever bright. We can love them—we can greet them— From this land of dim er light, Till God takes us hence to meet them Where the day is ever bright.

## THE FINE ARTS.

Lessing's Marryrdom of Huss.

Our recent critique of this picture has, we are happy to say, not been without effect. In a community like this, where public taste is only in process of formation, a full and intelligent discussion of the merits of a work of such pretensions, must be useful.

The Evening Post of Saturday week contained a

long and labored disquisition defending the picture and handling us without gloves. It was from the pen of Dr. Körner, a German gentleman, most respectably recommended, and, we believe, a personal friend of Lessing. Before being taken to the Post, the article was offered to The Tribune where it would have appeared had the patience of the author allowed him to wait till we had room We should have published it, not for its intrinsic value, but because of the personal request of the writer and because we like to let an opponent be heard in our own columns. And now we propose to notice, with all possible brevity, some few of its strictures, but by no means because they possess intrinsic sense and point enough to call for a reply. In a community sufficiently aware of what is true and false in Art to possess a standard of udement of its own, dissertations so flimsy might be left to their own speedy oblivion but such is not the case here. Those whose duty it is to contribute in the education of public taste must be content to do again and again what in better circumstances would be unnecessary, and to devote time and labor to correcting the errone our suggestions of incompetence or mere personal partiality as well as to the better work of original criticism and explanation. We notice Dr. Körner's defense of Lessing's Picture, moreover, because it has been expressly indorsed by the Evening Post, with an insinuation from the Editor that we would have modern Painting constructed on the essential principles of the French tragedles of the time of Louis XIV. From this, we charitably infer that the Editor never read the article on which

he could thus remark. But hear the Doctor: The critic, in the course of his theoretical introduction, endeavors to bring to the depreciation of Lessing's picture, all the artistic productions of modern patenting in Germany, under merely the two heads, "wears" and ideal art; and, in so doing, says of this German art: "It either deals in indication of downright volgar externality, or its coars to the heads are of the ideal until it becomes divine." man art, which divide a consided classification of these works of art a thousand-fold, as among themselves, they form a succession of a thousand intermediate stages between the two dectrinal divisions of the critic, which he styles "genre" and "ideal art." \* The accusation on the ground of doctrinal theory of art, would not be of so much consequence here, if the doctrine itself were not an elsewise inc.

As to the talk here about an obsolete doctrine it is either the pardenable blunder of a man who replies to what he has not understood, or the wilful dodge of one who seeks to throw in the eyes of the public a good part of the dust which, as he says in another place, we have failed to see in the picture.

A, we will suppose to be a man with short legs who has disguised the fact by artifices of frock coat, tight-strapped trowsers and high-heeled boots. B. discovers and proclaims this fact. C. the friend of the deficient gentleman, writes a long newspaper article crowded with learning, metaphysics and sentimentality, not to disprove the fact, but to exalt and glorify the peculiar atyle of disguising it and to brand as obsolete every judgment which does not forget the deformity in admiration of its disguise. Such is the procedure of our critic. In the Martyrdom of Huss, the artistic soul, the inspiration and unity of genius, is wanting. Lessing has sought to disguise it by sundry artifices. We proclaim the deficiency and prove it, so that every person o clear eyes and impartial judgment must be struck by the fact. Dr. Körner comes-in and says we are wrong because the distinction between idea art and genre art is obsolete.

Apparently the good Doctor would have had us write an encyclopedia, leaving nothing about the doctrine or practice of art to be implied, instead of a newspaper article, which can treat only in a general manner such topics as must be referred to, but are not immediately under discussion.

But would our commentator deny that there is any distinction between ideal and genre art? He says there are thousands of pictures which can rigidly be classed under neither head. No doubt of that, but the distinction is nevertheless valid So there are only three primary colors, but they may be combined and alloyed so as to produce thousands of varying shades, which cannot be classed as either blue, red or yellow. So the ideal and genre styles may be blended till their distinctive character vanishes and new styles are formed. But it is tedious to pursue this argument further. It is permitted to suppose the mass of people to be possessed of brains.

The following hits us in another place: The following hits us in another place:

The depreciator of Lessing's picture is wanting in therough acquaintance with "existing art." of which he lays down some principles with a view to determine the position of the Disseldorf school. Apart from his defective characterizing of several modern schools of painting, he says: "There are three distinct schools in Europe, viz: the German, the French, and the English;" these naming the English schools as an essential one; while even in what he says it has accomplished, it is hardly worth mentioning—This, however, might be pardoned if he had named and characterized as the fourth, the very important modera Reference as the fourth, the very important modera Reference as the fourth, the very important modera Reference as the fourth, the very important modera Reference, as it is a support of the modern school, as it have all the English painters of the modern school, as it riginal composition and executest coloring. Is the critic

not accusinted with this school? Or was it difficult to give nor accusaried with this school? Or was it discult to give lie works a place in one of the two doctrinal classes into which he crowds such a variety? And even if I refully from censuring tim for not naming, besides the English school shot the Dusch i Exters erg, Land, Hoyer, Muller, &c.) the modern Dutch i Krusemann, Ecknool, Brackinger, etc.) and others, I cannot, as regards this hold decision, repress my surprise as finding so title thorough knowledge of the works of modern art.

Once again let us say, we did not intend to write an encyclopedia, but to criticise Lessing's picture. Accordingly, we noticed only those collateral things which we thought proper to our purpose. But, by adopting the learned Doctor's method, we might, in turn, prove him sadly ignorant and incompetent. He fails to mention the Vienna School-ergo, be don't know that there is one. He says nothing of the three Italian Schools -the Florentine, the Roman and the Neapolitanthough the last even boasts an Academy with its pensioners at Rome. And, then, there are said to be Swiss artists who deserve to be mentioned, There is also a Scotch School, and we have heard that the works of the Irish artists are very peculiar. And how wrong not to speak of the Schools of Art in America. Why, if Dr. Körner had ever been in Boston or Philadelphia, he might have heard the Artists of those great cities speak with respect of the New-York School, as if its claim to rank in the world of art were beyond dispute .-No man, it appears, ought to undertake the work of mathetic criticism, without lugging in all of these things, and indeed all of everything.

We drew no comparison between Lessing and the other artists of Germany, further than to assign to Kaulbach the position of chief in ideal art, meaning therby a conception and treatment essentially intellectual, imaginative and grand, distinguished from that which is simply perceptive, appropriate, sensuous and locally true. To Lessing we assigned the position of chief in that German School which most cultivates and represents the latter style, the School at Dusseldorf, and this is no small honor, for that school counts such names as Leutze, Hubner, Schrodter and Camphausen. In respect of mechanical skill, we also paid him a high compliment, by placing him as third among living artists. But that he is at the head of modern painters cannot be admitted, nor even that he is the greatest of living genre painters. To such a claim the French would demur, as well as the English and most of the Germans, and perhaps even the great De Keyzer of the Belgians would put in his protest. And though we grant that, as for manual dexterity, he is superior to Kaulbach, we still contend that on the whole, the latter is the greatest of living painters-Moreover-since everything must be said-we like Lessing's works better than those of Messrs. Steinbrück and Schadow, and think the pictures of Overbeck as much superior to those of the last

named gentleman, as velvet to fustian. But as to the relative merits of Lessing and Kaulbach there is not so great a variance of opinion, after all,-and indeed, it seems in several places as if the worthy Doctor were talking rather for the sake of it, than because he really differs from what he is trying to controvert. He says In grandeur of conception, Kaulbach stands, undentably, above Lessing. \* It is true, we might imagine a grander picture, if, for its conception, drawing and coloring, we will only let our fancy mould Lessing and Kaulbacd together, into one single individual artist.

It is not easy to perceive how the great artist of the Jerusalem and the Babel would like to merge his individuality in that of another person, bot for ourselves, and we dare say most people would agree with us, we should have no objection to any past of Lessing's skill, in the picture of Kaulbach's that did not interfere with its grand-

eur of conception. Here is an extract about coloring :

Of coloring he [The Tribune] apparently knows nothing, without seeming to be aware of it, to judge from his endeavors at fineling fault with the coloring of the praying girls costume to the foreground of the picture, to the effect of which it is alone owing that Lessing has succeeded in not making the brack color of Huss's garment—an historical necessity of the picture, which is so very difficult to balance in just the position it occupies—disturb the harmony of coloring in the whole.

The glaring color of the girls' dress was not the thing of which we complained. The color of itself is not wrong. It agrees with the surrounding objects, with the greenness of the grass, the reddish hue of the earth, the grayness of the rocks. The nobleman next her wears a tanic with a purple skirt, &c. Any competent eye must at once perceive that the draperies of the girl must barmonize in color with these dies chierts What we found fault with was, that the girl's position and movement are not such as to satisfy the mind, and at once account for her presence in that spot, but by their weakness and inadequacy they leave the eye to be distracted by the mere color. And throughout the picture we do not blame the artist for having attempted a conscientious and exact imitation of external objects. That is perfectly legitimate and even desirable. What we say is, that such imitation should always be subordinate and tributary to the main purpose of the work, and not usurp its place and engage the attention of the beholder in its stead. And it is, because in the Martyrdom of Huss, the last is the case, that we pronounce it

a failure. Dr. Körner undertakes to say that the face and person of Huss are depicted by Lessing with distorical truth; that we have here a faithful presentment of the martyr as he really was. We are sorry to destroy so amiable an illusion, but, unfortunately for the Dr., we happen to know that the study head for this character was painted from a personal friend of ours, who sat at Mr. Lessing's solicitation, and felt himself complimented by the request. In the picture it still remains a likeness, much less human but by no means more divine than our friend.

We have never thought this picture remarks. ble for its unity of conception, but since our former article was written we have seen a friend recent ly from Germany, who while at Düsseldorf was at Lessing's studio in company with an American artist who is in intimate relations with Mr. L. On leaving the studio, our friend was asked his impression of the Martyrdom, "Why," said he, "it is not a pleasant one ; the picture seems to have been produced in fragments." The answer was that such was in fact its origin; that at first its conception was very different from that it now exhibits, but that during its progress various additions and alterations had been tacked on till at last it attained its present form.

Dr. Körner makes other blunders, such as attributing to us the expression "low artist soul of the genre," &c., but let them pass; the game is far from being worth the candle.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY .- The Providence fournal publishes the evidence taken before the Committee appointed by the lower branch of the Assembly to investigate the recent charge of bri-Assembly to investigate the recent charge of bribery. It appears from this evidence, that certain parties, one of whom is stated to be a Democrat and another a Whig, made up a purse of \$500 as an inducement for aix members of the Assembly to vote for Mr. Whipple for United States Senator. These parties actually approached several members of the Assembly with their base offer, and and what is more singular, it does not appear that either of these members, although they refused to take the money, spurced the bribe with that in dignation which was becoming incorruptible men. All of the witnesses refused to testify who the parties were who offered the bribe!

ACCIDENT AT BALTIMORE .- On Monday, at building, in Concord at. above Pratt. which had been gutted by fire the week previous. Two aged 12 and 10, were covered by the walls, and a compound fracture of the left thigh, and it is crushed, but is not hurt otherwise.

GREENLAND.

A Picture of the Country and People.

We have prepared for The Tribune the following picturesque and interesting description of Greenland and its inhabitants, from a new work just published by Dr.

KARL ANDREE, in Brunswick, Germany : Greenland appears to be a mass of large islands, sundered in all directions by a sea of sounds and channels. Composed of mountains, rocks and solid ice masses, it is a picture of Chaos and eternal Winter. It is separated from the American Continent by Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay, and the Arctic Ocean breaks on its eastern shore-Its extent to the northward and westward is unknown. The interior of this great triangular realm is totally unexplored; the European settlements are scattered along the Western Coast, and contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants The land is everywhere of a mountainous character; level spots are very rare, even on the coast, where peaks and precipitous cliffs rise directly from the sea, the mountain ranges terminating in abrupt promontories. On these black walls covered only with ice and snow, there is no sign of vegetable growth; the merest moss or lichen is wanting. Here a living creature is rarely to be seen-not a seal or a sea-gull-sometimes, perhaps, a solitary crow. The mountains do not generally exceed three thousand feet in hight, but are crowned with eternal ice. The Hjortetakken (Stag-Horns) near Godhaab, on the Western Const, attain a hight of near 5,000 feet, and the Kunnak, which is about 4,000 feet in elevation, bears immense masses of snow and ice on its

The interior of Greenland is a terrible chaos. so torn and shattered by deep fissures into which the sun never shines and over which tremendous glaciers thrust their edges, that traveling is atterly impossible. All attempts to cross from the western to the eastern coast have been frastrated. The bold adventurers who attempted the feat, found only an alternation of deep chasms and bigh crags, rocks and ice-a more desolate and forbidding waste than the islands and inlets along the sea. The glaciers of the interior shove them selves deep into the inlets and bays and have completely filled many of them. In other places, the ice forms lofty promontories, reaching far into the ocean. Where the glacier-ice comes in contact with the salt water, it forms masses of every con. ceivable shape. As it gradually slides down the steep ledges and declivities, it is gnawed by the waves below, though not diminished in bulk, since new ice continually follows, building up another pile upon its rains. When these projecting masses can no longer bear their own weight, they separate from the original glacier and plunge in enormous fragments into the sea, forming those icebergs, which are so common in the Northern Atlantic. In some places grand, immoveable piles are formed, which remain through the summer, or entire inlets and flords of the sea are arched over with glittering domes of ice; like the great "Iceblink" between latitude 61° and 62°, which shines afar off like an arch of auroral light.

The hight of the icebergs often amounts to 1,000

feet. Many of them are formed high in Baffin's Bay, float to the south and are carried in such quantities upon the coast of Greenland by the strong south-western currents, that they frequently crowd together so as to form a solid barrier between that coast and Iceland. Through the whole summer they lie on the southern coast around Cape Farewell, and on the western coast as far as 62° and sometimes 66°: in September and October they disappear, but in January they return again. In Disco Bay icebergs have been measured, which stood 300 fathoms deep in the water, and were therefore more than 2,000 feet in hight. On the eastern coast, many measure from 120 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and since only the seventh or eighth part is visible, the full hight cannot be less than 1,000 feet. They are frequently a mile in circumference, and contain from 1,000 to 1,500 millions of cubic feet, weighing from 40 to 50 millions of tuns-While they thus float, slowly dissolving into the ocean, they often assume the most wonderful forms; they resemble palaces, cathedrals and old fortresses, with gateways, windows and towers, all built of spotless marble and shining in the sun like silver. Sometimes they resemble ships, trees or beasts, or parting the light with their cu bic splinters, cover themselves with prismatic glories. Those who approach them are thrilled with a powerful feeling of terror, for the ice-masses frequently crash in pieces, and as sometimes in the Alps the bell is taken from the neck of the leader mule lest its sound should start the sleeping avalanche, so in the Northern Seas the Es quimaux suspends his oar and makes no sound as he passes these treacherous islands of ice. The coast rises almost immediately from the

sea to a hight of from two to three thousand feet. and the damp sea air has an unfavorable effect upon it. The great southern oceanic currents pass at some distance from the shores of Greenand, while on the other hand the Polar currents, which bring down the icebergs and ice-fields, wash them on both sides. During the brief Summer this ice appears in great masses; in Winter, it partially disappears. In Uppernavik, 723 48', the cold sometimes reaches to 36°, or even 48°, below zero. Then even the rocks burst asunder the ice forms down the chimneys, hanging in an arch over the fire, with but a small aperture in the center for the passage of the smoke. If meat be cooked, the outside is well-done, while the center is frozen to such a hardness that a sharp knife makes no impression on it. Brandy, and even alcohol congeals into a thick, oily mass. A smoky vapor continually ascends from the sea, and, caught by the wind, turns to millions of needles or points of ice. The climate of the eastern shore is much more severe than that of the western. Summer begins in June, and the heat soon increases to such an extent that sometimes the thermometer stands at 86° in the shade. But from April to August fogs are very common, and the cold wind sweeping over the ice makes for clothing necessary. In August, the frosts appear at night, and snow falls occasionally, though it does not lie on the ground till the beginning of October. The Northern Lights-which were unknown in Europe before the year 1716-are of frequent occurrence. The peculiar operation of the unequal refraction which is produced by the difference of temperature and density in the different strata of air, occasions wonderful optical delusions. The northern mirage or fluctuation of the horizon lifts landscapes above their actual place, while objects lying far below the reach of vision are brought into sight, frequently in a broken or reversed position. Towers, castles and cities are charmed into existence, as by the Fata Morgana of Sicily.

It is evident, from the disposition of Greenland, that its botany and zoology must be very limited; either differs but slightly from that of the neighporing island of Iceland. The habitations of men are scattered along the coast, and do not differ in appearance. The European settlements are only on the Western side, generally upon small islands. Esquimaux dwell as far north as 780-as far, that is to say, as the extremity of Baffin's Bay. Sir John Ross found natives under the degree of 76, who had come from the North.

The Greenlanders belong decidedly to the Ec. quimaux race. Their bodily habits, their speech, and their manner of life demonstrate that they are members of that " Family of Polar-men," which is found everywhere in the high North from. Lapland to Baffin's Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland, by the sea shore, and, it might almost be said in the midst of the ice and snow, wherever the seal is to be found. The Greenland Esqui: maux name themselves Innuit, signifying men, oc human beings. They seem to have made their appearance on the western coast in the fourteenth century, and under the name of "Skrallinger," are mentioned in the annals of the Icelandic colonics in that region. They are supposed to have lived on the American Continent at one time, as far South as Vinland, or New-England, and to have been gradually forced to the North by other wild races. Their own traditions indicate that they reached Greenland at a comparatively late period. They are of a stout build, below the me, dium hight, have broad, flat faces, inexpressive eyes, small noses, thick under-lips, and coarse black hair, which hangs over their brown faces. Their skin is nevertheless rather fair than dark, but appears brown in consequence of its filthiness. and gives out a repulsive, fatty smell, which is almost insupportable to Europeans In the Southern part, we see more slender figures, more agreeable faces and more expressive eyes. The Greenlander is lazy, and indifferent to what takes place around him, but in general cheerful and welldisposed. He seldom involves himself in a quarrel, or even comes to hot words. He is changeable, troubles himself only about his nearest in. terests or his absolute necessities, and when he has a change, delights in sleeping night and day The vanity of these people is very striking. Ac. cording to their opinion, all other people are inferior to them, and when they wish to praise a stranger they say: "He is as well instructed as we," or " He begins to be an Innuit." Crimes or acts of violence seldom occur: whoever injures another is publicly scoiled at and scorned, for the Greenlanders have a strong inclination to satire and a biting tongue. The Norwegian Missionary Egede, who settled among them in the year 1721, had to bear a great deal in the commencement of his labors. They compared his large nose with the Stag Horn peak, and when he related to them; the life and sufferings of Christ, they remarked: "If He had come among us, we would have loved Him and been obedient to Him. What madmen, to slay Him who could give them life!" They love their near relatives, but are unfeeling in relation to their misfortunes, and exhibit no regret at the total ruin of others. They neither form a State, nor possess any Gov-

ernment or kind of authority whatever. This is explained by the simple circumstance that they need nothing of the kind. In Summer they live in tents, in winter in houses-or rather hutswhich are from five to six feet high, twelve broad, and a hundred feet long, often containing several families under the same roof. The walls are covered on the inside with skins to keep out the dampness and cold air. A broad bench runs along the side; a kettle of stone or iron hangs over a train oil lamp, which supplies the place of a stove or hearth. The windows are formed of the entrails of the whale and seal, instead of glass. The entrance is through a long, narrow passage, through which the hot airescapes, and although there is no door, such a heat is kept up in\*

side that even in winter the Greenlanders go almost without clothes. A European cannot exist in such filth and stench Since the natives subsist principally upon the supplies which the sea affords them, they bestow great pains on the construction of their boats, which they guide and propel with great dexter ity. The kayak, or man's boat, is from twelve to fourteen feet long, only 18 inches broad and 12 inches deep, having a skeleton of wood and fish.

bone, covered on all sides with skins made perfeetly water-tight, and weighing, at most, only thirty pounds In the middle is a well secured opening, into which the Esquimaux creeps. Ha then fastens his coat of seal-skin tight around the entrance, and sits perfectly dry in the middle of the sea. In his light skiff he flice as securely as a sea-gull over the waves, and in times of the severest cold is kept warm by his own fat. Even when the kayak is overturned, the stroke of an our is sufficient to restore its equilibrium, but whoever loses his oar, is hopelessly lost. The umiaks are women's boats, twice as long and three or four times as broad as the kayaks, very elastic, but with flat bottoms, and therefore adapted for a quiet sea. They are propelled by four or five women, for among the Esquimaux the saverest labors are imposed upon the female sex. They make clothes and boots, umigks and kasaks, tan leather, build houses, pitch tents, cook and take care of the children, while the man considers it unworthy of him to work: his proper employment is in catching seals and shooting birds. Since there are no rich Greenlanders, the bride brings her husband no other dower than strong arms. It is, however, customary and proper, that after the betrothal-a matter in which the parents never interfere-she should shut her. self up for several days and weep, or run loose among the mountains, whence she is brought back by the bridegroom. Polygamy is allowed, but is only practiced when the first wife remains barren; in which case she requests her husband to choose a second. If the man wishes to separate rom his wife, he puts on a discontented face for a time and leaves the house without saying where he is going. The woman understands this hind packs together her property, takes her children

and returns to her relatives. The country would be uninhabitable even for Esquimaux, were it not for the seals, which are as indispensable to them as the reindeer to the Laplanders. Their flesh is eaten, their skins used for clothing and to cover boats and houses while the fat furnishes light and fuel. The animal is taken with a harpoon, to the end of which a bladder is fastened. Sea birds also serve as food. and sometimes the boldest oarsmen make chase after a whale, but only in company with the Danes. They then wash themselves and put on their best clothing, because they think the whale would not suffer them to approach if they were unclean. The labor of cleaning the cooking utensils devolve on the wives, who, in turn, call in the aid of the dogs, and everything is speedily licked smooth and clean. The bill of fare of a Greenland feast runs as follows: dried herrings; dried, boiled and half-raw seal's flesh; boiled sea gulls; a piece of half-putrified whale's tail, (the principal dish); dried salmon; dried reindeer, and bilberries cooked with deer's tripe and train oil.

The larguage of the Greenlanders cannot be therwise than scanty and defective, since they possess nothing like art or enterprise. They lack all words for abstract ideas, and they have even, no system of religion. They possess but few adjectives, but, like the other American languages which are all poly synthentic, many prefixes and affixes. They can therefore express a great deal in a short space, but in such a way that the single words appear very much overloaded to Europeans. The language is therefore extremely difficult to learn, as Paul Egede remarks. They have, however, a great wealth of words for concrete objects, by which they are surrounded and which belong especially to their own country.-They reckon time by the number of Winters, but